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Time Table

The steamers of this line will arrive and leave this port as hereunder:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Sonoma	July 22
Alameda	July 31
Ventura	Aug. 12
Alameda	Aug. 21
Sierra	Sept. 2
Alameda	Sept. 11
Sonoma	Sept. 23
Alameda	Oct. 2

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Ventura	July 21
Alameda	Aug. 5
Sierra	Aug. 11
Alameda	Aug. 26
Sonoma	Sept. 1
Alameda	Sept. 16
Ventura	Sept. 22
Alameda	Oct. 7

In connection with the sailing of the above steamers the agents are prepared to issue, to intending passengers **Coupon Through Tickets** by any railroad from San Francisco to all points in the United States, and from New York by any steamship line to all European ports. For further particulars apply to

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MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN.

Honolulu "A Tin Can Town," and Hard to Oust Mosquitoes.

Honolulu, August 13.—The fight on mosquitoes has already been partially successful. City Sanitary Officer Tracy, who will probably be chosen to conduct the Board of Health war against the pest, says that experiments already started in various parts of the city show noticeable results in the diminution of the number of mosquitoes in the particular localities where the war has been waged.

"There have already been practical results from the use of oil," said Mr. Tracy. "I know of one little place where there are a dozen small houses owned by the Campbell estate on Punchbowl where the fight has been effective. Mr. Gurney, the assistant plumbing inspector, was much bothered by mosquitoes and he adopted a novel means to get rid of them. He placed a bucket below a water trap in the yard and allowed it to remain filled with water. Naturally the mosquito breed in such a place by the thousands. He allows them to breed, but at the end of every week puts a little kerosene in the oil bucket, with the result that he has succeeded in materially decreasing the number of mosquitoes that used to infest the place.

"On Thurston avenue also the residents have done a good deal of work to get rid of the pest. All the water tanks have been screened, for householders there get their water from the mountains, and naturally must keep large tanks for use. Now that the breeding places are cut off there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of mosquitoes.

"In Nuuanu valley, the hospital was infested by mosquitoes so that life became a burden to the patients. The water tanks here were covered with oil about four months ago and now they are practically rid of the mosquitoes.

"At the Leper Settlement also, where six months ago nets were an absolute necessity over beds, they are now done without. The mosquitoes were effectually cleaned out and the lepers are not bothered with them any more."

Mr. Tracy believes that one of the things which must be eliminated before the mosquito can be exterminated is the tin can. "This is a tin can town," he said. "The people of Honolulu use more canned goods than any other town of its size. These cans are taken up by the Japanese and Chinese swill gatherers and then thrown out along the road side or piled up in the valleys far from town. The rain fills the cans and mosquitoes breed by the million in them. The first thing to do must be to rid the town of empty cans."

"We must not expect too much at once however. The campaign must not only be vigorous, but it must be thorough and continuous. It can't be done all at once but when a start is made the people must help, for without cooperation on the part of the public, the Board of Health will not be able to do anything."

Dr. D. L. Van Dine is of the opinion that a vigorous crusade against the mosquito will effect a gradual reduction in the number. "In one year's time," said he, "I should think that the number can be reduced fifty or sixty per cent. and we may be able to reduce the number still more. The result will be gradual and each succeeding year will be more noticeable. I do not see why this campaign should not be carried on as a sanitary measure just as well as the law compels the clearing up of garbage and of disinfection where there have been contagious diseases."

In connection with the mosquito war it is reported that the law compels a property owner to keep his premises clean, and the presence of empty cans with the opportunity for the breeding of mosquitoes, recognized as carriers of disease, is held to be insanitary. It is probable that this law may be tested by the arrest of some property owners who are notorious for permitting breeding places for mosquitoes to remain upon their land.

HONOLULU'S HANGING.

Japanese Murderer Goes to Scaffold Without Flinching.

Honolulu, Aug. 14.—At 12:31:46 1/2 o'clock promptly this afternoon Tanbara Gisaburo expiated his crime on the gallows in the yard of Oahu prison.

The Japanese went to his death with remarkable stoicism and in the belief of Jesus Christ. He slept well last night. This morning, a meal of Japanese dainties was sent him by Rev. Mr. Matakawa. Dr. and Mrs. Mori were with him as he ate heartily from the prepared viands. Rev. Mr. Motokawa stayed with Tanbara almost all the forenoon speaking with him on spiritual matters. The reverend gentleman is assured that Tanbara went to his death trusting in the mercy of Jesus Christ.

Long before noon the crowd of those who had permission to attend the hanging, arrived in front of the massive prison gate. They were admitted one by one and shown into the prison yard. Here the gallows were erected, the platform being in line with the main floor of the jail. A walk of planks ran from a door in the wall to the platform. Right in front of the gallows a line of prison guards stood at rest with guns at fixed bayonets. The crowd comprised over one hundred persons seated in a semi-circle around the gallows.

At 12 o'clock promptly Marshal Hendry began reading the charge on which Tanbara was sentenced to die. The reading of this document, which included a summary of the proceedings of the trial and appeal, occupied just half an hour. Interpreter Hakuole translated the charges. Gisaburo was in his cell while the official stood at the door in the alleyway.

At the end of the reading Tanbara's legs and arms were firmly strapped by trustees. He was then led up to the gallows and placed on the trap. He walked quietly and firmly and showed no sign of weakening. The black cap was then placed on his head and the fatal noose adjusted around his neck.

Rev. Mr. Motokawa began reading Tanbara's favorite chapter in the Bible, that of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ and the incident with the two thieves which were suffering death with him.

Tanbara asked that he be allowed to read it himself. On a sign by Warden Henry the black cap and the noose were removed. Tanbara took the Bible from the hands of the minister and proceeded to read the chapter in a loud and firm voice. The scene was an impressive one.

After the reading, Tanbara stated that in his early youth he had embraced the doctrines of Christianity. He dwelt upon the treatment which he had received at the hands of Captain Jacobsen, whom he killed. He also spoke of the kindness with which Warden Henry had treated him during his stay in the Oahu Jail. "I can't thank him in this world but I hope to see him in the next," he said. "I am now ready to go to my death in peace." These words were all spoken in Japanese, Rev. Mr. Motokawa interpreting parts of them. Ending his speech Tanbara said in a clear voice "Good-bye, everybody."

The cap and the noose were then again adjusted. Tanbara asked that his collar and tie be removed but the rope was placed over the collar. Rev. Mr. Motokawa knelt on the scaffold and said a prayer.

At 12:31 the fatal sign was given, the trap suddenly swung open and Tanbara dropped to eternity. He did not make the slightest gesture. The medical men present state that this shows that his death was practically instantaneous, his neck being broken by the shock of his fall.

Tanbara was hanging with his feet not a foot above the ground. The black-clad figure was perfectly motionless. The physicians stepped up to the body and examined it with stethoscopes and by feeling the pulse. While Tanbara died practically the second he dropped pulsation continued until 12:44 p. m. The body was cut down at 12:50 p. m. and taken to a shed in the yard. Here the medical men on examination found that the neck had been broken and that life had fled from the mute form. Tanbara had paid the penalty of his crime with death.

TREASURY NOTES LEGAL.

According to Opinion of Attorney General Andrews.

Attorney-General Andrews believes that the issuance of Treasury notes by the Hawaiian Government is legal, according to the following opinion furnished by him to Governor Dole. Though not without a trace of doubt, the opinion gives reasons for thinking that the Territorial courts would sustain the legality of this means of tiding over a temporary lack of public funds:

Honolulu, Aug. 11, 1903.

To His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—In answer to your oral request of August 7th, for an opinion as to whether the issuance of Treasury notes of the Hawaiian Government is legal, I would state as follows:

As I understand it, the notes are issued under the authority given the Minister of Finance, now Territorial Treasurer, in Chapter 53 of the Civil Laws of 1897, and it is contended that the issuance of the same is illegal, as the said chapter is in contravention of Section 55 of the Organic Act. Section 6 of the Organic Act provides as follows:

"The laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution or Laws of the United States, or the provisions of this Act, shall continue in force, subject to repeal or amendment by the legislature of Hawaii, or the Congress of the United States."

It is claimed that Chapter 52 aforesaid, under which these notes are issued, is inconsistent with the provisions of said Act, as laid down in Section 55. The answer to this contention is, that the United States Congress in 1886 passed a law governing all territories, a portion of which reads as follows:

"Section 3. That no law of any Territorial legislature shall authorize any debt to be contracted by or on behalf of such Territory, except in the following cases: To meet a casual deficit in the revenues, to pay the interest upon the Territorial debt, to suppress insurrections, or to provide for the public defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purpose, the legislature may authorize a loan for the erection of penal, charitable or educational institutions for such Territory, if the total indebtedness of the Territory is not thereby made to exceed one per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property in such Territory as shown by the last general assessments for taxation. And nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the refunding of any existing indebtedness of such Territory or of any political or municipal corporation, county, or other sub-division therein."

This was followed by the introduction into the Organic Act of the various Territories of practically similar wording, and was copied, in substance, into our own Organic Act, in Section 55, with the omission of the words "to meet a casual deficit in the revenues." This latter phrase exactly covers the cause of the issuance of the Treasury notes, and we are left to struggle with the question as to whether the members of Congress intended that we should have no remedy to meet a casual deficit in our revenues, or whether they believe that by the laws of the Territory, already in force, we had such a clear and complete remedy, to wit: issuance of Treasury notes, that the general statement was omitted from our Organic Act.

It seems to me that of these two contentions the most plausible, as shown by the failure to repeal the Chapter in question, is that Congress intended that we should clear up all casual deficits by the method already in vogue in Hawaii, and did not intend to have our remedy repealed by implication and to grant us no new remedy.

If we take the contrary opinion, we place this Territory practically alone among the States and Territories of the Union, in that it cannot tide over a casual deficit and protect its credit by the issuance of proper certificates.

Under this state of facts, although the question is by no means free from doubt, I believe that the issuance of the Treasury notes is legal, and would be so held by the courts of the Territory.

Respectfully submitted,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
Attorney-General.

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